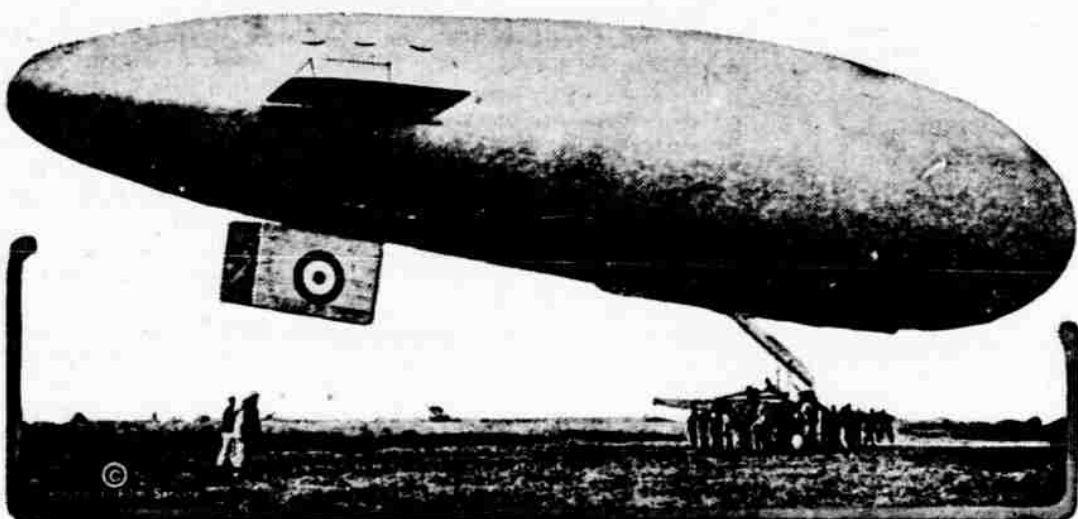


MORTAR-BOMB GUNNERS RELIEVING THEIR MATES



This shows British mortar-bomb gunners relieving their mates in the trenches during the fighting in the Balkans. The work is so nerve racking that the men find it difficult to stand by the guns for a long time.

FRENCH DIRIGIBLE IN THE SOMME REGION



One of the French dirigible balloons that are doing such valuable scouting duty in the Somme sector.

LEADING THE CHARGE



One of the heroic actions which take place many times a day on the Somme front. The soldiers with their eyes on their leader patiently await the command. The officer raises his cane and shouts, "Come ahead, men," and the soldiers leap from their trenches and with a rush charge the enemy, heedless of the raking fire of machine guns and bursting shells.

Browning's Sensitiveness.

The last time Lucy met Browning, the poet told him gleefully that he had just received a letter from an enterprising American weekly, which offered him \$1,000 for a short poem. He declined in a characteristic letter. "If I could write in that way for anyone," he said, "I would consider this request from Boston, but I simply can't. An English magazine offered me a large price, which I refused, and then a still larger, which I again refused. Then they sent me a blank check and asked me to fill it out to my own satisfaction. I returned that also. I cannot bring myself to write for periodicals. If I publish a book and people want to buy it, that proves that they choose to read my work. To have them turn over the pages of a magazine and find me, that is to be an unwritten guest."

Home Cure for Hay Fever.

At last the great problem has been solved—how to have hay fever without being hit. Fred Bailey, barber, discovered the cheap cure. It is just an accident. Fred went into the big cooler at the Hartford City Ice company's plant and when he came out he found that his hay fever was greatly relieved. He kept up the "treatment" for a few days, and now feels that he is almost cured. He spread the good news and now the cooler at the ice plant is the mecca for hay feverites. There they can enjoy with perfect impunity and no additional drag on their pocketbooks the gentle breezes from the artificial icebergs.—Indianapolis News.

EMBLEM OF THEIR FARM PRODUCTS



A huge mushroom, emblematic of the large farm products of the upstate farmers in New York state, in the parade of the state fair at Syracuse, N. Y. A monster crowd turned out for the fair, the mayor of the city having issued a proclamation making the day a civil and business holiday. Charles Evans Hughes was the guest of the mayor, and was up in the reviewing stand that is seen on the left.

SUPPLIES FOR THE FRENCH AT SALONIKI



The French army campaigning in Macedonia and having its base camp at Saloniki has been receiving great quantities of ammunition and supplies, preparing for an extended campaign in that section of Greece. Steamers loaded with the necessities daily sail into Saloniki harbor, and transfer their freight to lighters, which carry the material to the allied piers.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
steers (pulp and grain fed), good to choice	\$8.50@9.00
steers (pulp and grain fed), fair to good	8.00@8.50
steers, grassers, good to choice	8.00@8.50
steers, grassers, fair to good	7.25@8.00
heifers, prime	7.00@7.50
cows (pulp and grain fed), good to choice	6.75@7.50
cows (pulp and grain fed), fair to good	6.00@6.75
cows, grassers (good)	6.25@6.75
cows, grassers (fair)	5.50@6.25
veal calves	8.00@10.50
bulls	4.75@5.50
feeders and stockers, good to choice	6.50@7.25
feeders and stockers, fair to good	5.50@6.25

Good hogs \$9.75@10.15

Hogs.	
Wethers	\$6.75@7.25
Yearlings	7.00@7.50
Lambs	9.50@10.00
Ewes	6.25@6.75

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.	
Hay.	
Buying Prices.	
Colorado upland, per ton	\$15.00@16.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	12.00@13.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	10.50@11.50
Timothy, per ton	18.00@18.50
Alfalfa, per ton	10.00@11.50
South Park, choice, per ton	18.00
San Luis Valley, per ton	14.50@15.50
Gunnison Valley, per ton	16.50@17.50
Straw, per ton	4.50

Grain.	
Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs. buying	\$2.22
Rye, Colo., bulk, 100 lbs. buying	1.64
Idaho oats, bulk, buying	1.50
Colorado oats, bulk, buying	1.43
Corn chop, sack, selling	1.17
Corn in sack, selling	1.72
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs. selling	1.23

Flour.	
Selling Prices.	
Standard Colorado, net	\$3.60

Dressed Poultry.	
Less 10 Per Cent Commission.	
Turkeys, fancy D. P.	\$24
Turkeys, old toms	\$20
Turkeys, choice	\$13
Hens, fancy	\$17
Hens, young	\$12
Ducks, young	\$15
Geese	\$12
Roosters	\$10

Live Poultry.	
The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver.	
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, lb.	\$16
Hens, under 5 lbs., lb.	13
Broilers	\$21
Springs, lb.	18
Roosters	7
Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over, lb.	\$20
Ducks, young	12
Geese	10

Eggs.	
Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver	32
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver	13
Eggs, case count, misc. less commission	\$7.25@9.00

Butter.	
Creameries, ex 1st grade, lb.	34
Creameries, 2d grade, lb.	30
Process	30
Packing stock	25

Fruit.	
Apples, Colo., fancy, box	\$1.00@2.00
Cantaloupes, Colo., crate	1.50@2.00
Pears, Colo., box	2.25@2.75
Plums, Colo., wild, lb.	.05
Watermelons, Colo., cwt.	1.25

Vegetables.	
Carrots, cwt.	1.50
Carrots, doz., bunches	15@20
Cucumbers, dozen	15@20
Cabbage, new, cwt.	1.50
Corn, Colo., dozen	15@25
Onions, table, doz.	17@20
Potatoes, new, cwt.	1.75@2.00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Prices.	
Bar silver, 67 1/2; Lead, per 100 lbs.	
New York, \$7.00; Spelter, per 100 lbs.	
St. Louis, \$9.10; Copper, casting	\$26.37 1/2.
Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$18.00@22.00 per unit.	
Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$17.50@20.00; 35 per cent, \$9.40@12.00; 10 per cent, \$7.80@9.10 per unit.	

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.	
Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, \$9.80@10.50; light, \$9.60@10.55; mixed, \$9.60@10.70; heavy, \$9.40@10.60; rough, \$9.40@9.65; pigs, \$6.75@9.65.	
Cattle—Native beef steers, \$6.40@11.25; Western steers, \$6.15@9.40; stockers and feeders, \$4.60@7.70; cows and heifers, \$3.40@9.35; calves \$8.50@12.00.	
Sheep—Receipts, 17,000. Market weak. Wethers, \$6.60@8.40; ewes \$3.75@7.75; lambs, \$6.50@10.30.	

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.	
Chicago—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.56@1.56 1/2; No. 2 red, \$1.55@1.56 1/2; No. 3 red, \$1.52 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.53 1/2@1.56; No. 3 hard, \$1.57@1.56.	
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2@89 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 84 1/2; No. 4 white, 81 1/2@82 1/2.	
Oats—No. 3 white, 46 1/2@47 1/2; standard, 47@47 1/2.	
Barley—75c@81 1/4.	
Timothy—\$3.50@5.00.	
Clover—\$11.00@14.00.	
Pork—\$25.50.	
Lard—\$14.52.	
Ribs—\$14.52@14.00.	

WHAT IS THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION?

How all the American Republics—twenty odd—have worked together for the promotion of peace and prosperity among themselves is told here by Edward B. Clark :: Such an organization in Europe might have prevented the war



Director John Barrett

WASHINGTON.—In the city of Washington, facing the Mall and situated next to the Continental hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is what many judges of the fine architecture have declared to be the most beautiful building in the capital of the United States. It is the home of the Pan-American union, of which John Barrett is the director general. In this building every little while there is a meeting which has no counterpart in any other country of the world. In a beautiful hall and about a magnificent table made of South American woods gather the ambassadors and ministers of all the American republics. The secretary of state of the United States of America presides at the meeting.

In foreign countries a few diplomats sometimes meet to discuss matters of grave moment to their countries. There is no general meeting such as that which takes place in the city of Washington. Only on the rarest occasions in the European capitals do the representatives of all the countries gather for a conclave. The threat of war generally brings the foreign representatives together in most of the capitals of the world.

In the city of Washington, in the Pan-American union building, the ambassadors and ministers of the South American countries meet to confer with one another and with the secretary of state of the United States on subjects of peace and amity and in the endeavor to make stronger the bonds of union which hold together all the republics of the West.

The Pan-American union was organized 20 years ago. In that year there was a Pan-American conference following a former conference which was held in Washington in the winter of the year previous. James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, presided at the first conference. To Blaine perhaps more than to any other American is due the credit for the inception of the idea of an organization which would bind closely together the western republics. For a long time the organization was known as the "Bureau of American Republics."

In writing about Pan-Americanism and the Pan-American union, John Barrett, the present director, said: "Beginning on a small scale, it has now grown into a position of power and usefulness where it can be described as the most comprehensive and practical international institution—at least it has been so described by eminent statesmen not only in the United States, but in Europe. As evidence of the way it is regarded in Europe, it can be cited that recently one of the most prominent English statesmen remarked that, 'If there had been a Pan-European union, fashioned upon the Pan-American union at Washington, with its headquarters in London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Vienna, there never would have been a European war.'"

The present home of the Pan-American union was built in the years 1908-09. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1908 in the presence of 5,000 persons, among whom were the members of the Supreme court, the cabinet, the house and senate, the diplomatic corps and President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Root, Bishop Cranston of the Methodist church, Cardinal Gibbons of the Roman Catholic church and Andrew Carnegie, the latter of whom made the Pan-American union building possible by the gift of a large sum of money.

One gets from what Elihu Root said on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone an idea of the scope of the work of the institution and of the spirit which keeps it alive.

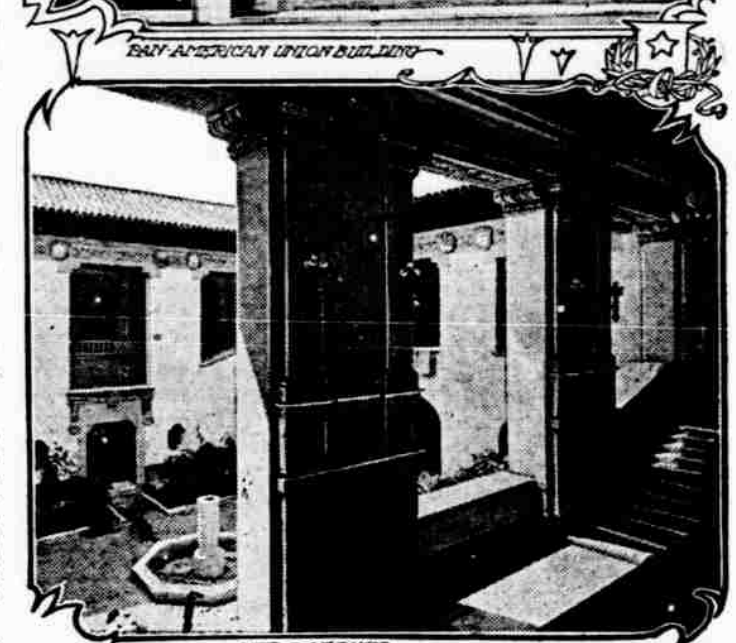
Mr. Root said: "This building is to be in its most manifest utilitarian service, a convenient instrument for association and growth of mutual knowledge among the people of the different republics. The library maintained here, the books and journals accessible here, the useful and interesting publications of the bureau, the enormous correspondence carried on with seekers for knowledge about American countries, the opportunities now

The Very Sort.

"When the minister asked what kind of a bird you would recommend as a pet, why did you tell him an appropriate one would be a vulture?" "Well, isn't a vulture a bird of prey?"

Literal One.

"Has your son selected any special calling?" "Sure he has. He's got a good job at a theater as a megaphone automobile announcer."



afforded for further growth in all those activities, justify the pains and the expense.

"The building, however, is more important as the symbol, the ever-present reminder, the perpetual assertion of unity of common interest and purpose and hope among all the republics. This building is a confession of faith, a covenant of fraternal duty, a declaration of allegiance to an ideal. The members of The Hague conference described that conference in the preamble of its great arbitration convention as:

"Animated by the sincere desire to work for the maintenance of general peace.
"Resolved to promote by all the efforts in their power the friendly settlement of international disputes.
"Recognizing the solidarity uniting the members of the society of civilized nations.
"Desirous of extending the empire of law and of strengthening the appreciation of international justice."
"That is the meaning of this building for the republics of America. That sentiment which all the best in modern

civilization is trying to live up to we have written here in marble for the people of the American continents."

When one enters the Pan-American union building after ascending marble steps on either side of which are fountains, he leaves Washington back of him and enters the tropics. There is a beautiful patio in the center of the building which is protected by a movable glass roof, which is shut in winter and open in the summer. This patio or courtyard is filled with exotic plants and is surrounded by corridors and open stairways. It is a bit of tropical South America transplanted to the District of Columbia.

Everything which even pertains to the furnishing of the beautiful rooms in the Pan-American building is of native American origin. The Central and South American countries have contributed wonderfully beautiful gifts to the buildings. The heroes of war and peace of the American republics appear in bronze, marble or on canvas.

The Pan-American union is truly American. Its purpose is to bind the Western countries together in peace, in commerce and in all friendliness.

More than 1,800 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses are used annually in the Italian perfume industry.

Under the Swedish license law no one can buy a drink without buying something to eat at the same time. Must be a great country for indigestion.

Ninety per cent of the world's supply of cloves comes from the Zanzibar archipelago.

The salary of the mayor of Philadelphia is \$12,000 a year.

There is a possible market for American machinery on the sugar plantations of Natal, South Africa.

In Europe the hydrogen gas which is a by-product of the manufacture of oxygen is utilized to harden oils for use in the soap industry.

A power loom has been invented that is said to weave oriental rugs that so closely imitate the genuine handmade ones as to defy experts.

Electrical devices connected with a recently invented mirror cause advertisements to appear on its surface and obscure the features of persons looking into it.

Miss Mabel F. Allen of Mount Vernon, Me., found an unusual pond lily recently. It had two stems grown together their entire length and a double blossom concealed in one set of petals.

Helping Out.

"And has your daughter's course in domestic science interested her in the housework?" "To some extent. Occasionally she condescends to show her mother wherein her old-fashioned methods are all wrong."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

So It Is.

"Why do they say that speech is silver, but silence is golden?" "Well, for one reason, silence is very much rarer than speech."